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Spearhead

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Labour seeks to ban NF

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Labour seeks a ban

From the hysterical outbursts against the National Front emanating from the Labour Conference in Brighton one might easily have gained the impression that the Labour Party is passionately concerned about 'racism' or public order. What the Labour Party is really passionately concerned about, of course, is its own political survival and the dangerous inroads which the National Front is making into its former voting support.

Mr. Merlyn Rees announced that he wanted to use the Race Relations Act, or amendments to that Act, to prohibit National Front marches and even meetings in so-called "sensitive areas", on the basis that the National Front is "racist" and "not a genuine political party". The truth is, however, that it is precisely because the NF's candidates in local and Parliamentary elections have been attracting an ever increasing number of votes — very largely from former

Labour voters — that the Labour Party views the NF with such intolerance.

If the National Front simply confined its activities to demonstrations and marches the Labour Party would be more than happy. It is because it is organised as a party which puts up ever increasing numbers of candidates, and because it proposes to field over 300 candidates at the next General Election, that the Labour Government is frantically seeking means to suppress the National Front. The violence at recent marches and meetings, which has been organised by Labour's extreme Left Wing ideological cousins, is simply being used as a pretext by Labour to suppress legitimate NF activities.

Anti-Immigration marches are not, of course, the sole platform of the National Front, and not more than half the marches and meetings held by the NF since it was formed ten years ago have been on the subject of Immigration and related topics. Unfortunately, the media has tended only to report activities bearing upon the race problem with the deliberate intention of trying to portray the NF as a single-issue party.

Unless Labour wants to ban all National Front public manifestations, then presumably it seeks only to ban manifestations on the topic of immigration, or manifestations on the topic of immigration in so-called "sensitive areas".

Does this mean that a march by the National Front, say, through Southall or Moss Side in Manchester on the theme of getting Britain out of the Common Market would be allowed under Labour's intended new Law — and if not, why not? Would a march simply on a broad, non-political subject such as the need to promote patriotism be allowed in such areas? If not, why not?

Again, who would decide what is and what is not a "sensitive area"? What would be the criteria? The ratio of Black people to White people in the Borough or city concerned? In that case, would Labour Party pro-multi-racialist marches or Black Power demonstrations in almost wholly White areas be banned? If not, why not? Would a march attacking the National Front or its policies be allowed in a "sensitive area", but a march calling for support for the NF in the same area be banned?

We think that the Labour Party would have great difficulties in drafting legislation unless it was prepared to be honest and mention the NF by name — in other words, admit that its objective was really to ban the National Front.

Sending them back

Now there's a curious thing! Readers of last month's issue will recall the great amount of energy expended by the Zionist community in combatting the 'racism' of the National Front. As most campaigners in the cause of British nationalism will know, it is the Zionist community which is at the effective (though not always the literal) forefront of 'anti-racist' activity and of promoting the concept of multi-racialism in Britain as a worthy and enlightened thing. They loudly proclaim their belief in equality, their opposition to 'prejudice' and therefore their commitment to the cause of integrating the British people with coloured immigrants.

How strange, then, that the Zionist State of Israel, as reported recently, speedily deported a group of American Negroes who described themselves as Black Hebrews and wished to settle in the Israeli town of Dimona.

This racialism in action, which we regard as entirely praiseworthy, merely reflects the absolute race-consciousness of the Zionists where their own community is concerned, for as everyone knows, integration or 'marrying out' is quite rightly frowned upon by the Zionists who take the most strenuous steps to preserve their own racial identity.

Quite rightly, too. All we ask is, if the Zionists are such dedicated racialists themselves, why is it that they campaign so furiously against any manifestation of racialism amongst the British people? Perhaps our readers can tell us.

Deporting unwanted coloured aliens, of course, is invariably described as both totally unfeasible and the veritable road to the gas chamber by the fervent multi-racialists of the main political parties. We disagree, and so does the French government, it seems. France recently announced new legislation to ban further coloured immigration and to deport their 800,000 strong Algerian population with free tickets home and a £1,200 bonus for going.

If Israel can be racist, and France can be racist, it would surely amount to

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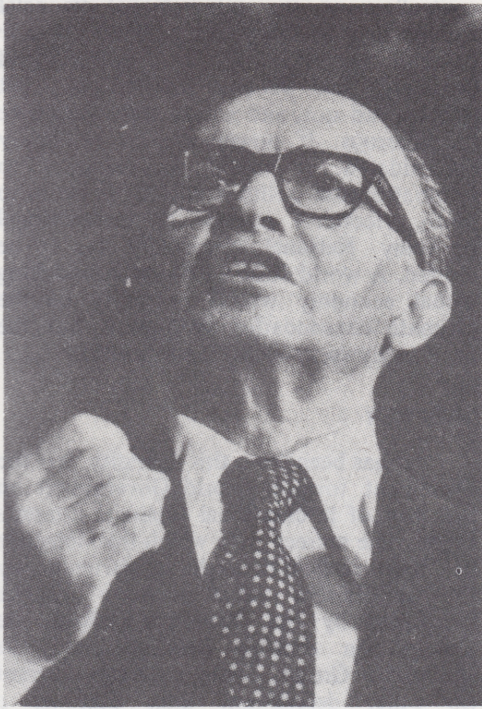
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A RACIALIST SPEAKS

"You shall have no pity on them until we have destroyed their so-called Arab culture, on the ruins of which we will build our own civilisation." — Begin

'discrimination' if Britain, at some time in the not too distant future, was unable to be racist too.

Seeing no evil

It can never be stressed often enough, to those people who still believe some kind of national salvation is offered by modern Conservatism, that such a hope is utterly futile. This is so, not only because contemporary Conservatism is now totally indistinguishable from the prevailing liberal, internationalist and multi-racist ideology, but also because, even in its saner moments, it suffers from an appalling naivety and an inability to grasp the real nature of the enemy and what its purposes are.

Nothing could have illustrated this failing more profoundly than a *Daily Telegraph* editorial last month which examined the policies of Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, arch-internationalist and a key figure in the drive for 'One World'.

McNamara had "caught the third world bug," according to the editorial, because of "the volatility which is such an endearing quality of the Americans." His internationalist economic policies, particularly with regard to foreign aid, would be reversed if only he used his "common sense". Our path to hell, it concluded, is paved with Mr. McNamara's "good intentions".

We are thus asked to believe that this prominent member of the Bilderberg conspiracy has developed a passionate belief in

internationalism as a result of a quaint "volatility" peculiar to Americans, and that his sinister global policies are the result of a lack of "common sense" and plenty of "good intentions".

Does a person lacking in common sense really get to be a leading member of the international foreign policy establishment and a President of the World Bank? And does such a person's commitment to a totalitarian One World system really stem from being just a nice guy, even if a 'volatile' one? What puerile nonsense!

Nowhere, furthermore, did the *Telegraph* editorial give the slightest indication as to where such internationalist policies were likely to lead Britain and the western world. The worst we can expect from the kind of people who run the World Bank is wasting foreign aid on Tanzania!

Symbol of decadence

Following the death of General Franco, a great statesman who saved his country and perhaps western Europe from the Communist terror, no European Head of State bothered to attend his funeral. When the Katyn memorial to the Polish officers murdered by the Russians was unveiled in London last year, there was no official British Government representative in attendance. However, at the funeral of 'Mr.' Steve Biko, founder of the South African "Black Consciousness Movement", of whom few people had ever heard until his much publicised death, no less than 12 high Western diplomats were present, including Mr. Stephen Summerhayes, Minister at the British Embassy in Pretoria.

Nothing could be more symbolic of British and western decadence, in all its love of self-abasement before some spurious symbol of Black heroism. The contribution of the absurd Dixie-land Ambassador to the U.N., Andrew Young, whose six-foot purple wreath was about as tasteful as some of his recent remarks about White South Africans, was only to be expected. But what did the attendance of leading envoys of the White world signify?

It signified in its small way that perverted twist of racial allegiance which has turned Rhodesia into 'Zimbabwe', White Rhodesians and South Africans into hated enemies, coloured aliens into 'Black Englishmen', and which on a grander scale is slowly putting an end to the supremacy of White western civilisation. It was an effete White world's way of apologising for mythical wrongs, paying homage to mythical Black suffering, of expressing a belief in the myth of equality.

To suppose that events following the funeral brought the representatives of Western masochism down to earth a little would be too much to hope for. In scenes reminiscent of the common looting at Notting Hill, Black mourners set fire to vehicles and raided a shopping complex.

Two off-duty policemen were stoned to death.

Futility at Belgrade

"Will Belgrade succeed where Helsinki failed?" That was a newspaper headline in anticipation of the Belgrade Conference which recently began a three-month assessment of the way in which the Helsinki Agreement of 1975 has been honoured. A more grisly farce could scarcely be imagined.

It was at the Helsinki conference that the Soviet Union and the other nations of the Communist bloc undertook to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief" as well as the "free flow of information and ideas". It is really quite fantastic that anybody could even write an article speculating upon the success of the Belgrade conference, particularly as the signatories to the Helsinki agreement soon afterwards had to admit that "the Soviet Government does not intend to fulfil its international obligations in human rights." They found that the treatment of prisoners languishing in slave labour camps and prisons was even "more brutal", and far from respecting the free flow of information, the secret police continued to censor, listen into and cut off telephone calls, open mail and generally exercise a total control over people's thought and action behind the Iron Curtain. Ironically, the Belgrade Conference was preceded by the smuggling out of Poland of the first ever copy of an official Manual of Censorship. Amongst other interesting details it contained instructions to the effect that no reference whatever is to be made to the accusation that the Soviet Union was responsible for the massacre of Polish officers at Katyn in 1940, and that the only date permitted to be mentioned was 1941 so that blame could be put upon the Germans. So much for the "free flow of information".

That anyone could speculate about the likelihood of success in getting the Communist world to honour its commitment to human rights testifies simply to the hopeless naivety of the West upon which we have commented earlier, and to the compulsion to spread "human rights" everywhere about the globe rather than formulating a realistic foreign policy with regard to world Communism.

The first point to recognise is that Communism **never** alters its policies or tactics to incur the approval of the West. Changes of policy or tactics are effected solely in the interests of Communism itself, even when they appear to be granting concessions. This is the law of political life which the Communists have grasped and the West, foolishly, has not. When that is understood, then speculation about whether "Western outspokenness" at Belgrade will contribute towards improving civil rights in Russia and world peace is seen to be so much nonsense.

CONSPIRACY IN PERSPECTIVE

TO PERSUADE the politically unaware that conspiracy is an active agent in the operation of international power politics is a difficult task. It is alas made more difficult by those students of the subject who have created in their imaginations a monolithic and all-embracing conspiracy theory into which every fact must fit and by which anything and everything is explicable.

James Burnham has ably dissected this tendency in his discussion of "ideological thinking" in *Suicide of the West*. He points out that the ideologue, whether he be a liberal, a Marxian determinist or a believer in an all-embracing and total conspiracy, cannot lose. "He can't lose because his answer, his interpretation and his attitude have been determined in advance of the particular experience or observation. They are derived from the ideology, and are not subject to the facts. There is no possible argument, observation or experiment that could disprove a firm ideological belief for the very simple reason that an ideologue will not accept any argument, observation or experiment as constituting disproof."

In short, as arch-liberal and One Worlorder Robert Hutchins once said of liberalism: "One advantage of this faith is that it is practically shock-proof."

This kind of rigid, ideological thinking on the subject of political conspiracy is extremely dangerous, because its very rigidity, totality and, not infrequently, absurdity creates an obstacle in the way of a serious and credible analysis of political conspiracy. Ideological conspiracy theorists (those, for example who believe in the existence of an internationalist conspiracy of great antiquity and/or that it is the work of one single group of people and/or that every single political event is to be interpreted in the light of it) have simply elevated conspiracy into a faith, just as the Marxists have elevated their own theories. But conspiracy is not threaded in the weave and woof of the universe any more than is the economic determinism of the Marxists.

GLOBAL MANIPULATION

Conspiracy is simply about the possession of power and its exercise in the pursuit of further power. As Chesterton observes in the *New Unhappy Lords*, the nature of international finance capitalism has placed in the hands of those who control it an enormous power, a means of truly global manipulation and influence. And if the means are there to hand, they will be used. Just as Nature abhors a vacuum, so

hands will not lie idle on the levers of world political control.

What we have seen develop since the 18th century, as finance and banking gradually developed into an international network in the hands of immensely powerful dynasties, is the emergence of a new and far more potent instrument of political power. Its operators learned by degrees how it could be manipulated, not merely to vastly enlarge personal wealth but to actually influence political events. International debt on a huge scale could be used to influence debtor nations on matters of internal and external policy. So too could loans, particularly war loans, foreign exchanges and the mechanism of inflationary and deflationary fiscal policies. Complete control over a nation's finances could be acquired by the establishment of reserve banking in private hands.

PANICS, BOOMS AND SLUMPS

By the 20th century, the exponents of international usury had developed a system so complex, centralised and interlocked that no nation could escape the pressure of its influence. By far the largest slice of a nation's industry and commerce came to be owned by it, including the media of communication. Panics, booms and slumps could be artificially manipulated for specific objectives. The deliberate contraction of currency and credit producing the slumps in 1920-21 and 1929-31 successfully wiped out competing financial institutions. More power was acquired. So powerful had International Finance become in the first half of the 20th century that it was able to pressure for war against those who, in Germany, threatened its operations. Today, we see how, by its own economic nourishment of the Soviet Union it has been able to create an atmosphere of international hostility which it proposes to solve by economic and political interdependence, to be effected, naturally, through its own international institutions. More power.

Political conspiracy, then is not something supernatural, eternal or ordained — it is simply a matter of the uses of power to achieve an objective, which is usually more power. But is there a plan? Do those who have developed the mechanism of global political control use it with a consistent end in view?

Here again we are dealing, I think, with a pragmatic development. Money is not, by nature, international. It has been made to be so by the operators of usury. With that development it dawned upon the

controllers of the international financial empire that nation states were an obstacle to their operations. Finance, banking and commerce had become international, but politics had not, and nation states could be obstreperous. If power was to be firmly consolidated, it would be necessary to internationalise political society in order to more effectively operate an international economy. National sovereignty had to be eroded. A world state with one interlocking global economy would not only be the ultimate consolidation of power, but the most easily controlled economic unit.

SECRECY

It has been from this necessity that the movement towards World Government on the part of international financial interests began. The secrecy with which this objective has been carried through, in particular by the multifarious secret planning agencies controlled by the financiers such as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Bilderberg Group, could certainly warrant no other description than that of a conspiracy. And indeed, so much was admitted by Carroll Quigley in his remarkable and swiftly suppressed book, *Tragedy & Hope*, in which he confessed that this sinister purpose was, in his opinion and in that of the conspirators themselves, an act of humanism and philanthropy. This does appear to be how conspiracy for world control is rationalised. Here again, though, we must be careful with our terminology, for we have come a long way since the days of Paul Warburg when bankers met in secret on obscure islands. The Bilderbergers still meet in the most sinister and closely guarded secrecy, but the Trilateral Commission does not. And the Rockefeller brothers today confess so openly their One World objectives that they scarcely seem to qualify as conspirators at all.

The fact remains, though, that a small group of immensely powerful men are using their economic power in the pursuit of a totalitarian objective of which the great mass of ordinary people are largely in ignorance and are kept in ignorance. That is a conspiracy.

THE PROTOCOLS

We should keep this pragmatic development in mind when we confront the bearers of one particular ideological conspiracy theory, namely that it is exclusively the product of Jewish interests. This particular faith is embodied in the gospels known as *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. It is useless to speculate on the authenticity of this document as it has never been satisfactorily proved one way or the other, and is unlikely ever to be so. All that we can do is consider this theory in the light of the facts, and we will find that, as with many faiths and ideologies, an element of truth

has been taken and erected into an exclusive and rigidly unalterable dogma.

If we are to consider the history of our times with genuine objectivity rather than a compulsion to be polite, we will have to admit that Zionist interests indeed preponderate in the powerful circles of international finance, though by no means exclusively, and I am inclined to believe that the peculiarly messianic ideal of the Zionist community has provided an added dimension to the promotion of a so-called "international community". It has probably provided its real driving force.

This is not the same, however, as a deeply-laid and exclusively Jewish conspiracy which, like any Marxist or other ideological theory, accords only partially with the facts. While it is true that the period of the Reformation is also the period of the rise of a capitalist middle class, and there is undoubtedly some inter-relationship, the one is not wholly explicable in terms of the other, as the Marxist ideologues claim, any more than politico-financial conspiracy is wholly explicable in terms of Zionist influence and ambitions.

This said, we should be wary of a reverse ideological conspiracy theory developing among certain American students, according to which Zionist ambitions have almost no relevance whatever, which does not accord wholly with the facts either. This ideology stems not so much from prejudice as from a naive desire to avoid offence and, supposedly, to gain in credibility and respectability. It is an ideology nonetheless.

BOTH THEORIES WRONG

The impetus behind both of these ideological conspiracy theories has led to two distinct varieties of rigid belief, neither of which, in Burnham's words, are susceptible to argument, observation or experiment. The first theory has as its corollary the belief that Soviet Communism, while indisputably controlled by Jews at the time of the 1917 Revolution (a fact which even my history professor was reluctantly forced to admit), is still so controlled to this day. The second ideology, grown as it has from the desire to appear respectable and untainted by fascism, has as its corollary that international financial interests not only backed the Bolshevik Revolution (which again my history professor was forced to admit), but Hitler and Nazism as well. Both are varieties of the 'total conspiracy' approach, and both have done serious damage to the objective analysis of political conspiracy.

It is a fact of history that around eighty per cent of leading Bolsheviks were Jews, and it is also a fact that the history of communism throughout the world has shown that Jewish intellectuals are particularly prone to this creed of political and economic monopoly. However, to claim that Jews still maintain the control of Russia to which Winston Churchill himself made

scathing reference in 1921 is to fly in the face of the facts. Consider the following passage from the Moscow journal *Moskva*, reviewing a book by V. Begun published in Minsk in 1975:

"By the time the 20th century had arrived, capitalism had turned into imperialism, and in this it was greatly helped by the Jewish bourgeoisie which had grabbed an altogether considerable part of the earth's riches, and was trying to lay its hands on all that remained. To this end it has set up Zionist organisations whose members were supposed to infiltrate all state institutions. But Jewish bankers are not yet in power everywhere. That is why it remains the most important task of the Zionist brain centre to capture the key positions in the economic, administrative and ideological machine of the countries of the diaspora. Given the Jews' behaviour and doctrine, it is natural that such monstrous teaching could not fail to arouse the vigilance, dislike and hostility on the part of people with even a minimum of sense. It therefore follows that anti-Semitism may arise as a spontaneous reaction of the enslaved strata of the working people to the barbaric exploitation carried out by the Jewish bourgeoisie. Such reactions should be regarded as a manifestation of class struggle rather than as anti-Semitism."

CRUDE AWARENESS

Even the most hardened ideological conspiracy theorist would have to admit from that passage that traditional Russian anti-Semitism, couched in Marxist jargonese, has regained the upper hand, not to mention a rather crude awareness of the facts of global economic power. This is not altogether surprising, since Russia is today hopelessly enmeshed in a web of unrepayable debt to western international finance to the tune of 50 billion dollars.

An equally faulty theory of 'total conspiracy' is that which contrives to find international finance behind any and every political movement, even behind Hitler, whose policies were actually aimed at destroying its power.

Here again, elements of fact are carefully selected and woven into a quite untenable theory. It is true that there were numerous financial and commercial dealings between Britain, America and certain European countries and Nazi Germany, dealings which were commonplace acts of economic self-interest on the part of the countries concerned. But along come the ideologues of total conspiracy, neatly picking out the various banks and corporations involved and erecting therefrom a purposeful Wall Street conspiracy after the fashion of communist propaganda tracts of the 1930's which purported to ascribe the rise of Hitler to bankers and industrialists. It is tragic to see Anthony Sutton involved in this fruitless enterprise in his *Wall St. and*

the Rise of Hitler, a book which virtually destroys the credibility of his brilliant *Wall St. and the Bolshevik Revolution* and *National Suicide*. Sutton admits, by the time of his tenth chapter, that he has adduced no direct evidence whatever of international financial subvention of Hitler, and then proceeds to offer as his only direct evidence the ancient hoax of the Dutchman J. G. Schoup, who invented a "Sidney" Warburg who purported to tell all about the financing of Hitler by American bankers. This sorry tale had been demolished years before by Hermann Lutz in his *The 'Sidney' Warburg Falsifications*. Lutz's classic on the subject, *Who Financed Hitler?* (1957) does not even appear in Sutton's bibliography.

Sutton's book is as bad in its way as any low-grade commentary on the *Protocols*. Gary Allen is similarly at fault in his obstinate belief that Cecil Rhodes' ideas of a global *Pax Britannica* had anything to do with an international financial conspiracy for One World.

NO TOTAL EXPLANATION

In summary, conspiracy is something that must be put firmly in perspective. It can never be a total explanation, because the facts are always too complex to admit of any total explanation. My history professors used to describe textbooks by Marxists as "useful", which was a euphemism for the fact that while they might cast an interesting light on a historical problem from one particular angle, they could never be regarded as providing a complete answer by virtue of their fixed standpoint. While the ideological conspiracy theorists may on occasions be useful, their approach too is "determined in advance of the observation". Political conspiracy is a fact of international power politics; it can and must be studied in the light of the threat which it poses to our freedom as a nation, but always — as Chesterton demonstrated better than anyone — subject to reasoned deduction, observation and the facts.

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Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES, concerned at the inroads into their support made by the National Front, are tending to react to the NF challenge in different ways. In the case of the Conservatives, the attack upon us does not rest on the basis of our commitment to national sovereignty, of our call for law, order and strong government, or of our opposition to a multi-racial Britain. These ideas are too attractive, as the Tory leadership knows, to great numbers of Conservative members and voters. For their party to fight us over such ideas would be counter-productive; it would result only in the mass defection of Tories to the NF camp.

Another line of attack must be selected, and it has become increasingly clear over the past months what line this is. The National Front, on the strength of its rejection of the free-for-all *laissez-faire* economy, must somehow be depicted as 'socialist'. This of course is in response to the calculation that it is those furthest to the right of the Tory Party who are most vulnerable to the NF appeal (a calculation that we do not necessarily accept) and that they above all would think twice about changing their allegiance if the slightest whiff of socialism could be detected in the NF manifesto.

That this ploy should be given any chance of succeeding is something we owe to the peculiar gyrations and aberrations that have occurred in Tory thought as it has developed during the 20th Century. In their original concepts, the Right and Left of British politics corresponded to economic philosophies that were, respectively, favourable to paternalistic control, with a firm political authority directing and regulating economic activity towards a single, co-ordinated policy of national economic welfare, and, alternatively, in favour of the greatest possible freedom of economic forces from political authority, this being based on the idea that, with such freedom, those forces will be self-regulating according to natural market laws and as a result will benefit everybody.

LOGICAL AT THE TIME

The latter doctrine, embraced by the then left-wing of the British spectrum, the Liberal Party, did have during the late 18th and early to middle 19th Centuries certain conditions working for it which gave it an enormously strong appeal. This was the era of almost unchallenged British world supremacy in manufacturing. It seemed to many the most obvious economic logic for us to adopt the Adam Smith principle of the international division of labour, which tended to take place of its own accord as governments left businessmen free to buy and sell anywhere in the world where profits could be maximised. British industry built a powerful position upon a vast export trade. In return Britons ate cheap food provided largely by the countries who bought British

JOHN TYNDALL

SOCIALISM AND THE NATIONAL FRONT

manufactures. This cheap food further helped British manufacturers because it enabled them to keep labour costs down by paying artificially low wages. For a long time British exports held their place in world markets because they were among the cheapest as well as the best.

The converse side of the coin was the ruin of British agriculture and the drift of the population to the towns, where they lived in appalling squalor, relieved only by emigration.

Behind the controversy of economic doctrines of that era lay of course hard-headed interests. The original base of the Tory Party was the country squirearchy, which thrived upon abundant agricultural tenants and labour producing for an assured home market in food. The practical back-

Is the National Front 'socialist'? Or is this an accusation of Tory propagandists whose own economic doctrines are really left-wing? In this special, full-length feature, NF Chairman John Tyndall analyses and rejects the charge of 'socialism'.

ground to Liberalism, on the other hand, was the growing power of commerce, which needed a doctrine that could intellectually and morally rationalise its single-minded will-to-profit. The intellectual rationale, provided in Smith's *Wealth of Nations* and enforced by such other 19th Century economic theorists as Ricardo and J. S. Mill, had as its chief backing Britain's then predominant position in world industry and as its achilles heel poverty on a grand scale at home. The moral rationale was derived from the belief that free trade assisted the development of internationalism, which in turn served world peace and brotherhood. This conveniently ignored the consideration that as other manufacturing nations entered the scramble for markets there could be the opposite outcome of intense international rivalry and war.

Notwithstanding that a major impetus to Toryism was the self-interest of Britain's traditional landed classes, Conservative doctrine could produce an argument against the free traders of much more general national and social application. The scale of replacement of peasantry and yeomanry by proletariat was demographically bad for the nation. The conditions of ugliness and deprivation endured by our industrial working classes, besides being morally outrageous, were producing a social powder keg

of limitless potential for upheaval and revolution. Finally, Britain's exceptionally favoured position in world industry could only be ephemeral. By the first decade of the Victorian reign the first signs of industrial advance in Germany and the United States had already become evident. As early as the 1870s both these countries were becoming industrial powers on a level which indicated that we were about to be overtaken — indeed had been overtaken and left far behind in a number of new industrial fields. By this time, as Correlli Barnett points out in *The collapse of British power*, education for the needs of modern industry in both countries was far in advance of that in Britain, where *laissez-faire*, as prevalent in the world of learning as in that of economics, had militated against any far-sighted state plan to rear new generations of industrial scientists, technicians and managers.

The new industrial strength of Germany and America, as with that of Japan a century later, had become based not first and foremost on exports but upon production for protected home markets achieving economies of scale which in turn made for greater competitiveness abroad.

SELF-CONTAINED BLOC

Any far-sighted consideration of Britain's interests had by the end of the 19th Century dictated that national survival in the future lay in the abandonment of free trade and internationalism and the consolidation of the resources of Britain and her Empire in a mainly self-contained economic bloc. Industry should be developed mainly to cater for the home and imperial market. To achieve the efficiency of the other leading industrial powers we should invest massively in home industries rather than around the world and we should re-orientate our priorities in education so as to produce the talents and brains that modern industry needed, as was being done abroad. With new big powers evident on the world scene and others nurturing their infant strength for a later impact, Imperial Britain was a necessity, since the resources of our islands alone would not enable us to compete with our main rivals either economically or militarily. Free trade was irreconcilable with an imperial policy since the British dominions, refused preference in the UK market, would inevitably undergo a loosening of loyalties towards the Mother Country.

None of these national requirements, increasingly evident as the Victorian era

drew towards its close, could be achieved without direction from above. Private economic forces left to themselves simply would not organise in the national interest and towards any plan for national development. Government had to assert itself as the leader of the economy, and if private ownership and profit were to continue to justify themselves they would have to serve national and social needs of which government would be the ultimate arbiter.

To say that the Tory Party followed this principle and the Liberal Party opposed it would be, by the time of the dawn of the 20th Century, a gross over-simplification. With the decline in power of the older gentry, the Tories had come to lean at least partially towards the mercantile classes that had formally been the prop of Liberalism, and the Conservative Party was deeply split on the free trade issue. At the same time there were the Tariff Reformers, headed by Joseph Chamberlain, a Liberal Unionist, whose interpretation of liberalism was one that placed the highest priority on the fight against unemployment and the betterment of social conditions among Britain's poorer classes, and this led in turn to the abandonment of economic liberalism and the embracing of a new doctrine popularly known as 'social imperialism', which involved protection. The issue thus had come by that time to cut right across existing party divisions.

Nevertheless, it is accurate to say that it was the free trade doctrine that was true to the ideological origins of Liberalism and the nationalist and imperialist one that was most closely in accordance with the original economic precepts of Conservatism. Party political survival in the contemporary party system, then as later, caused the two leading parties to make alliances which compromised their basic philosophies.

Nicholas Kaldor, writing 74 years later of the famous tariff reform campaign of 1903, said that the issues and arguments of that debate sounded curiously familiar to those who listened to recent discussions on economic policy; "with the difference only that protagonists seem to have changed sides; what was then considered 'right-wing' is now considered 'left-wing' and vice versa."

MORE POWERFUL INTERESTS

The Right lost, and the Left won, the tariff reform debate of the 1900s because the interests favouring free trade and internationalism proved to be more powerful and influential than those supporting the planned imperial economy. By 1914 Britain had come face to face, in the starkest possible form, with the fruits of this victory of the economic liberals. Faced with war on the Continent against the German military machine, the most powerful by far of the day, Britain found that the industrial structure required to fight this war was dependent for a great number of essential

products on the very German industry that was equipping its enemy. In machine tools, chemicals, optical instruments, ball-bearings, dyes and a great range of other products, our own industries were either woefully run down and out of date or virtually non-existent. This was the legacy of *laissez-faire* capitalism with which we now struggled for survival. As Barnett wrote in *The collapse of British power*, "... it would be hard to name a basic necessity of advanced industrial technology in which the British were self-sufficient in 1914."

"According to liberal doctrine," Barnett said, "the entrepreneur was supposed to respond to the competition of a more efficient rival by changing his methods and becoming in his turn yet more efficient still. Unfortunately British industry between 1870 and 1914 failed to react as expected." Practice did not accord with precept; free market forces, then as now, did not bring about the improvement in efficiency, productivity, quality and competitiveness that liberal economic doctrine, almost as a matter of religious dogma, insists that they must.

THE 1914-18 MIRACLE

During 1914-18 Britain underwent a miracle in the way of a new industrial revolution, whereby home industries were rapidly developed to provide the industrial self-sufficiency required to win the war. An amazing transformation in national economic efficiency was accomplished in a very short time. The drive and initiative for this revolution did not come from free enterprise; it came from the Government, most notably of all from Mr. Lloyd George, as the Government's Minister of Munitions and subsequently as its Prime Minister.

The wartime revolution, as Barnett says, was led by a partnership between the State and private enterprise. The former laid down the broader strategy; the latter was then encouraged to compete for the contracts whereby each tactical stage of the battle was to be negotiated. This procedure was not capitalist in the old fashioned liberal sense of the term; but neither was it socialist; most of industry functioned under private ownership; competition was encouraged; incentives were provided; profits were there to be made. The essential dynamics of capitalism worked within a framework of national economic planning and development; they were not left to operate in an economic free-for-all.

After the war Britain retained a measure of protection of certain types of manufactures which was extended to cover all manufactures from 1932. In other fields, however, liberal free-market economics came once again to prevail. Fiscal policies adhered to the Gold Standard instead of a goods standard, as a result of which industry was chronically short of money to expand and purchasing power to consume its production.

This was further aggravated by the continuation of the liberal tradition of encouraging the free movement of capital around the world. To the City it was still too often more attractive to invest in railways in the Argentine or textiles in India than industry in the home country, while no government lead was given to correct this trend. The result was massive unemployment and misery for great numbers of the working classes in an age in which machines had provided the capacity for us to produce in abundance.

Nevertheless, despite these limitations protection alone enabled British industry to achieve the second fastest rate of growth in the world for a few years after 1932. From that time up till 1955 industrial production grew at a compound rate of 4 per-cent a year — faster than ever before or since.

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT

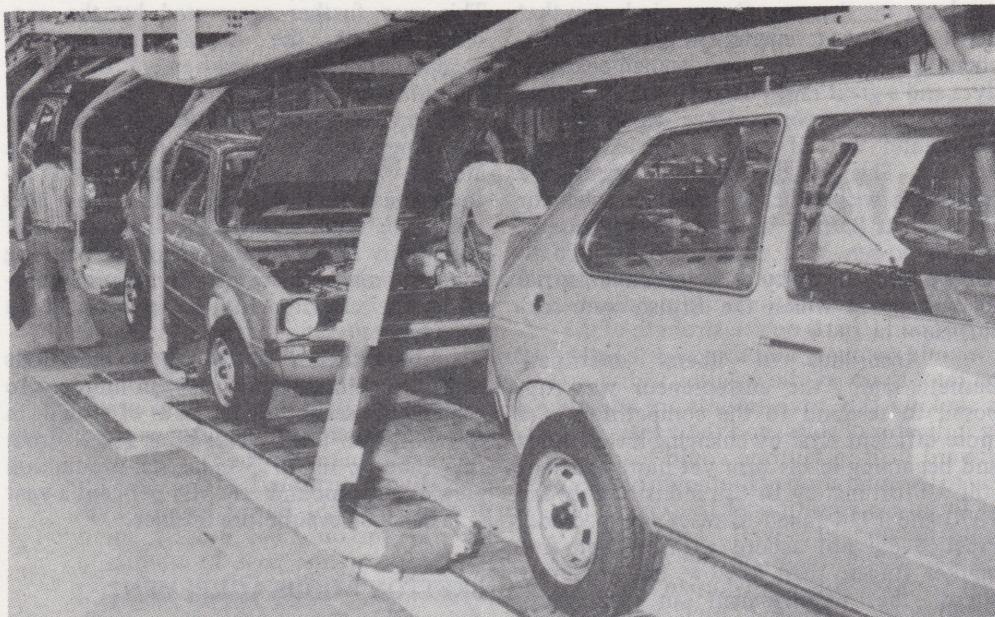
The 2nd World War stimulated once again the tendency towards an economy following planned national objectives, and prodigious feats of production were again accomplished thereby. Then Britain became a signatory to the Bretton Woods Agreement under which the re-establishment of free trade was accepted as an essential condition of the reconstruction of the post-war world. In the aftermath of the war the vast destruction of German and Japanese industries eliminated for a time two of our main competitors, so that the effects on us of a return to free trade were felt later than would otherwise have been the case. In general it might be said that the two world wars delayed by 20 or 30 years at least the reaping by Britain of the full harvest of her hallowed free trade and liberal economic ideologies.

It has of course been the Japanese economic miracle that has been the central feature of the world trade war in the 1960s and 1970s. To what extent has this been a vindication of capitalist or socialist argument?

Socialist the Japanese economy certainly has not been. Private enterprise thrives; competition is intense; profits are high; neither workers nor bosses are heavily taxed; the incentives to work and to invest are both great; laziness is unrewarding; industry definitely is not controlled from the shop floor.

But has the Japanese miracle taken place without direction or control from the State? Equally certainly it has not; on the contrary, it has been the State which all along has provided the impetus and the guidelines and set the limits within which private enterprise can work. At various stages the State has made the decision to build great industries in electronics, optics, motors, motor-cycles and other manufactures. Then it has nurtured the development of those industries by erecting a bewildering complex of esoteric barriers designed to shut

Contd. overleaf



THE FOREIGN CARS FLOOD IN
Is it 'socialist' to protect British jobs?

out imports. Home industry, given every possible State encouragement and assistance, has grown from the base of an assured home market. At the same time, it has been provided with the financial fuel for its growth by a careful State policy of banking and investment which has ensured that priority is given to home industry and not to competitive industries abroad – again in strong contrast to the tradition of the City of London, with its international orientation and loyalties.

With its almost closed home market, Japanese industry has predictably achieved the strength and cost-effectiveness to enable it to compete favourably all over the world. Yet the huge level of Jap exports of manufactures to other countries has not been balanced by any great measure of other countries' exports of manufactures to Japan. Japan has blown to bits one of the free traders' pet superstitions, that a high export trade cannot be accomplished except by the opening of one's own market to huge imports of the same type.

Despite the overwhelming mass of evidence to discredit liberal, *laissez-faire* economics during the late 19th and 20th Centuries, these have nevertheless become increasingly part of the faith of Britain's Conservative Party. Indeed it would seem that their prevalence as part of party doctrine has grown in direct proportion to the proof of their failure. With the decline of the Liberals as a political force in Britain and the emergence in their place of Labour as the main party of the Left, Conservatism has donned the Liberals' clothes. A process already in evidence early in the century has been practically completed.

The Tory Party today is the old Liberal Party under another name. What were the economics of the Left have now been put forward as the economics of the Right! The

discarded economics of the Right have been deceitfully – or is it just stupidly? – confused with the new economics of the Left!

This has no doubt been helped by the low esteem in which 'Statism' in the economy has come to be held in modern times. Statism has been applied generously by the Labour Party, and to a considerable extent by the adherents of Heath-style Toryism, with disastrous results for the nation, but to assume from this that all policies which assign an economic role to the State are necessarily wrong would be to skim over the real causes of recent failures.

THE WAY TO CATASTROPHE

Any policy of State interference in the operation of the economy which destroys work incentives and eliminates healthy competition is bound to result in catastrophe. Equally bound to produce catastrophe is an attempt by the State to regulate an economy which it still leaves vulnerable to international conditions that are outside its own control. Then if the State neglects, among all its other controls, to regulate financial forces so as to keep the currency stable and to channel investment into home industry where it is needed, it will achieve nothing. It will further achieve nothing if, instead of subordinating the power of trade unions, it becomes itself subordinate to the power of those unions.

In a nutshell, the wrong kind of State leadership of the economy is almost worse than no State leadership at all. On the other hand, a nation where there is no State economic leadership in competition with one in which there is State leadership of the most enlightened kind is going to go under.

The Tory 'Right' today does, in truth, provide some sound proposals for the recovery of the economy. The work incen-

tive must be restored, as must the incentive to invest. Present flagrant abuses of union power must be stopped. The featherbedding of inefficient workers in deference to union power must not continue, nor must the featherbedding of inefficient industries merely to secure short-term electoral advantage. Overmanning must be fought against and industry must be thoroughly modernised with the best available machinery. Competition must be increased rather than decreased. Skilled management must be attracted back into industry by an overhaul of the tax system. Profits must not be considered a crime. The welfare sponger must be got off society's back.

INVESTMENT MUST STAY AT HOME

But this is not enough. We can make the incentive to invest in industry in Britain better than it is; we cannot make it better than it is anywhere in the world. So long as overseas investment is not curbed and controlled, it is always liable somewhere or other to be highly attractive to British banking and finance. British investment must be directed into industry at home and only the State can ensure that this is properly done.

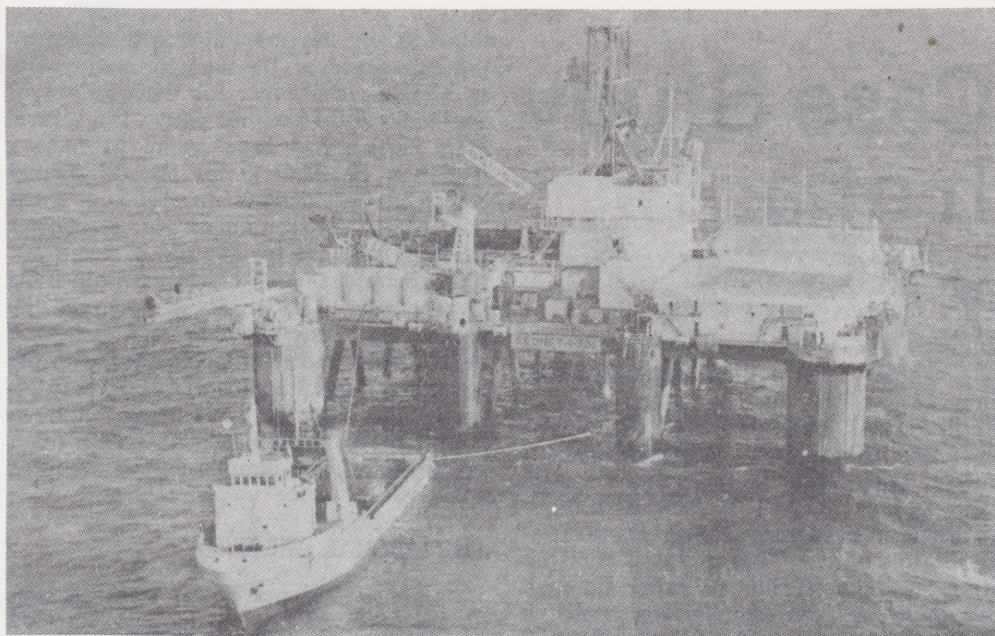
One of the essential prerequisites to the reform of our unions is an initiative to change our whole union rules and structure. There is no sign that the unions themselves will take this initiative; there are all the signs that they will resist it from wherever it comes. Only a strong State can make such an initiative effective.

Run down industries should not be kept propped up by State aid – if the only effect is going to be to enable them to survive run down for a bit longer. But neither can we afford to let an industry die if the result is to throw thousands out of work for which there is no replacement and/or to let just one more foreign industry scoop up the British market. If an industry producing a marketable product is to be saved, the conditions must be that it is henceforth run in a way that makes it viable and profitable; if an industry is obsolete then there must be provisions for those made redundant by its closure to be quickly absorbed into other work. Both these conditions require action by the State.

REDUNDANCIES

The same State action must be quickly to hand in the case of redundancies caused by rationalisation and modernisation of presently overmanned and under mechanised industries.

And what of competition? So long as it comes from high-paid British workers utilising the most efficient production techniques, competition is fine; it is the dynamic that spurs industry on to ever greater efforts of hard work and skill. If, on the other hand,



DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE NORTH SEA
Is it 'socialist' to ensure British control?

it comes from low-paid workers in the Third World, cut-price labour with which the Briton cannot possibly compete, it is wrong and it is harmful. Cut-price competitors cannot be eliminated from the world market but they can be eliminated from the home market. State intervention is obviously needed to accomplish this.

Then what about competition from high-paid and efficient workers abroad exporting to the British market? If the evidence was that this competition had stimulated British industry into the necessary improvement, then it could be supportable. In fact the evidence is the reverse. Under present conditions such competition has simply **destroyed** British industry. If the spur of competition is required to get our own industries on their feet, it must come from within Britain itself. Free market forces have not brought about this result. Wartime experience has shown that it can be brought about by the initiative of the State.

In so far as socialism means the progressive transfer of the wealth of the nation and its means of production over to public ownership and the gradual elimination of private profit, such a doctrine is utterly repudiated by the National Front, and the only context in which we would ever adopt the term is that in which we acknowledge a *social responsibility* to provide for every Briton the opportunity to work.

GOOD OF THE NATION

Our conception of private enterprise, which we support, is on the other hand different from that of the contemporary Tory Party and much closer in spirit to the original philosophy of that party before it fell prey to liberalism. To us the rights to

own property and means of production are not absolute in themselves; they are a licence given to us by the nation on condition that our powers of ownership are exercised for the good of the nation and all its people. We do not accept, as economic liberals accept, that private economic forces left to themselves will necessarily operate for the national and public good; on the contrary, we cite the decline of British industry over the past hundred years as overwhelming evidence that they will not. We also cite wartime achievements — bright spots in an otherwise dismal British record during this century — as evidence of what constructively can be done by private enterprise operating within a framework of State initiative and direction in a co-ordinated plan for national growth.

We favour a society, not in which economics are the master of politics, but in which politics are the master of economics.

Of those who refuse to admit being able to recognise a very basic difference between the socialism of state ownership and the controlled private enterprise that was once the philosophy of the pre-liberalised British Right and is today the philosophy of the National Front — one can only suggest two diagnoses: mental defectiveness or simple political dishonesty. With both these things commonplace in the Tory Party of today, we should perhaps not be surprised that its gurus of platform and pen should be perverting the English language to discredit a new force on the British scene which has the potential to win over as many converts from its own ranks as from the disillusioned legions of the Left.

For further reference read *Beyond Capitalism and Socialism*, a statement of National Front economic policy. Price 30p (plus 10p postage).

A Decent Few

Over the years the Conservative Party has attempted to suppress, intimidate or buy out just about every element of genuine patriotism that remained within that party. For the most part it has succeeded — but not quite. While the vast majority of cynics in the Conservative party have sold themselves out to the sickly creed of modern internationalist and multi-racialist Toryism in the hope of preferment, a tiny handful of genuine patriots have held out. We reprint below a letter to a local paper from one such person. It is to be hoped that he and the few like him follow the only course open to the true patriots of any establishment party — leave it and join the National Front.

Campaign to discredit NF

Sir, — Like Mr. Eldon Griffiths, MP, I was sorry to read of Mr. Paul Robinson's injury sustained at the hands of the left-wing mob at the Lewisham National Front march.

I had lost touch with Mr. Robinson since we campaigned together for the Conservative candidate in a 1974 General Election in the Lowestoft constituency, when he was a Young Conservative.

Apparently Mr. Griffiths has been misled by the media's ceaseless anti NF smear campaign, since had he made any effort to find out the true facts for himself, it would be obvious to him that the NF is dedicated to our democratic society and the Monarchy and is in no way inclined to violence despite the provocation to which the membership is subjected.

As a Conservative District Councillor, I have made the effort to attend NF meetings as well as those of other democratic parties, and have found no evidence that the movement has any intention of seeking power other than through the ballot box.

There is growing concern among Conservative party activists that our leadership is making common cause with the broad left to attack the National Front, many of whose policies are similar to those once held by the Tories.

If this dishonest campaign to discredit the NF persists, I shall seriously consider following the example of many of my friends and resign from the Conservative party; no light matter after 29 years' continuous membership.

E. V. GRIFFIN

Hill Farm,
Huntingfield,
Halesworth.

The SNP: A Case Study of the Growth of a Political Party

IT HAS been said by some of our political opponents that our voting strength, while "alarming", has not increased at the same rate as the amount of attention received from the media recently. It is perhaps ironic that one journalist, a Liberal, chose this theme for an article in the *Guardian* newspaper only two days after his Party had been beaten by the NF in a West Midlands Parliamentary By-Election for the third time in succession!

Quite apart from the fact that the amount of media attention given to the NF prior to 1976 was so minute that any increase would have appeared greater than any conceivable increase in our vote, many critics and observers of NF electoral performance are missing the **significance** of recent results. It has been suggested that our recent successes in beating the Liberals in Parliamentary and local government elections can be attributed as much, if not more, to the Liberal Party's collapse (and by implication its failings) as to the NF's achievements. We have thereby, the argument goes, received more accolades for our election performance than we deserve.

It is not difficult, of course, to show that our support has increased during the last three years, when we compare like with like. Of the eleven by-elections fought by the NF during the present Parliament, we had previously contested two. In both of those, we doubled our percentage of the poll and increased our vote despite a smaller number of people voting. However, I am not so much concerned with the **factual** errors of our critics, as with their failure to see the **significance** of recent results. The point that they miss is that political events should be judged according to their **effects**; not according to the **deserts** of the participants.

Although it can be shown that our votes have risen in total numbers, absolute voting figures in given constituencies, and in percentages that is not the **significant** aspect of the results, as far as far-reaching political effects are concerned. The significance of recent election results has nothing to do with the absolute or relative size of our votes; it has **everything to do with the fact that we are steadily replacing the Liberals in the pecking order of political parties**. The question of the extent to which we should praise ourselves or the Liberals should blame themselves is neither here nor there. The **effect** is clear; in an electoral system that gives prizes as much to increases in credibility as to increases in votes, it matters not what

caused that increase in credibility.

Those of our political opponents who compare our Party and its progress with that of the NSDAP make an even greater mistake than one of ideology; they also make a mistake with regard to the political system and environment. As J. R. Vincent wrote in an article in the *Times Literary Supplement* earlier this year:—"The electoral configuration that brought Hitler to power simply is not there. A more appropriate parallel is with the inroads made by the Scottish Nationalists."

COMPARABLE SITUATION

While there are hardly any ideological similarities between the NF and the SNP, the voting system, early problems of credibility and perhaps even the social bases of support, are comparable.

The Scottish National Party first fought a General Election in 1929, when it won a total vote of 3,313. In 1931 they increased their number of candidates to five and their total vote to 20,954. Although this showed a large increase in their average vote, it fell again in 1935 when they increased their number of candidates to seven. After the war, in 1945, they fought eight seats with their average vote rising marginally but not dramatically; but by the 1950 and 1951 elections, they had dropped back both in the number of candidates (to 3 in 1950 and to 2 in 1951) with their average vote falling also.

During the 1950s and early 1960s the SNP began to recover both in votes and number of candidates but (with the exception of the 1955 election) their average did not rise dramatically. In 1959 the SNP fielded five candidates and polled 0.8% of the Scottish vote. In 1964 their share of the Scottish vote increased to 2.4% but to achieve this trebling of their percentage, they had to increase their number of candidates from five to fifteen. In 1966, again their number of candidates rose (from 15 to 23) and this time their average vote rose significantly. However, it was still lower than their average vote in 1955 when they had fielded only two candidates! Even after the 1966 Election, when the SNP was on the eve of its greatest breakthrough (the Hamilton By-Election in 1967), there was no clear indication of a dramatic and unprecedented rise in the average vote won by the SNP.

The SNP revival manifested in the form of the 1967 By-Election victory

followed and was probably largely caused by the emergence of the Scottish Nationalists as a strong challenger for the position of Scotland's third political party. The Liberal Party, which had been trying to stage a revival in Scotland in the late 1950s and early 1960s, suffered in 1966 a slight reduction in the number of candidates fielded (from 26 to 24) and a significant (though not in itself disastrous) drop in its average vote. This slight set-back for the Liberal Party may not have been significant in its effect, had it not coincided with the real but still not dramatic rise of the Scottish Nationalists. At the same time the Communist Party, though increasing its number of candidates, was diminishing rapidly in its average vote.

THE LIBERAL DECLINE

The importance of the 1966 Election for the SNP was not so much its increased average vote but the fact that it was now a serious contender for the position of Scotland's third party, both in terms of number of candidates (23 compared with the Liberals' 24) and in its share of the total Scottish vote (5% compared with the Liberals' 6.8%). The continued reduction in the Liberals' average vote in Scotland at the 1970 and two 1974 Elections (despite a "Liberal revival" in England) can be considered as both a cause and an effect of the rise of the SNP.

It is true that the 1966 Election had still not established the SNP as Scotland's third party. It had not won a single seat and the Liberals had won five (an increase of one). Yet its **impact seemed comparable** to that of the Liberals and it had a more distinctive and superficially attractive platform.

It could be argued that the SNP achieved its impact as much, if not more, because of the failings of the Liberals than because of its own achievements. Some might even say that the SNP did not deserve their success as much as the Liberals deserved their failure. That may or may not be so but politics awards prizes for effects not deserts.

It may be, of course, that the SNP's improvement in position and credibility preceded and caused (rather than followed and resulted from) a large rise in votes, which is what our critics say of us. But I am sure that the SNP are not complaining that their apparently ill-founded improvement in position resulted in their becoming Scotland's leading Party.

The SNP are not complaining; and our opponents can be assured that neither shall we!

URGENTLY REQUIRED

Young lady requires single bedsitter or sharing with fellow NF member, sympathiser or family. Preferably within Ealing area of London. Up to £10 p.w. Replies: Box 1090, 91 Connaught Road, Teddington, Middx.

IN BRIEF

• CRISIS IN THE MULTI-RACIAL MADHOUSE

This month the United States Supreme Court will have taken a decision as to whether it is constitutionally right to discriminate against Whites in favour of Blacks.

This reverse discrimination, officially backed by the Government, is known as the "Affirmative Action" programme. Basically it is a scheme to force universities, government departments, businesses etc. to take on Blacks who would otherwise be too stupid to gain university places, public service posts, jobs in business and so on. Instead they are given them on a quota basis which entirely ignores their lack of qualifications. The Government enforces the system by the simple expedient of refusing to award contracts to any organisation whose quota of Blacks is not high enough.

The trouble started when one White student, Allan Bakke, applied to the medical school of the University of California in 1972. He was one of 2,664 people applying for 100 places, and he was refused. He applied the following year, and was again refused. Then he discovered that in both years the University had admitted Blacks who had lower qualifications than his own.

He sued the University for racial discrimination. The University actually admitted that if it accepted only those with high qualifications it would never have accepted a single Black. The California Supreme Court supported Mr. Bakke and said that his constitutional right under the Fourteenth Amendment to equal treatment under the law had been violated. The University then appealed to the Supreme Court.

If the Court upholds the rights of Mr. Bakke, then the whole evil scheme will be effectively destroyed. If, as seems more likely, the Court upholds the legality of Affirmative Action, then it will have secured what amounts to a conspiracy to fill the legal, administrative, academic and commercial structure of one of the world's most advanced technological nations with simple Blacks in order eventually to bring it down in ruins. If it survives, watch out for Affirmative Action. It is America's racial time-bomb.

• LOOKING AFTER NATIONAL SECURITY

In America's powerful National Security Council, presided over by One-World Trilateral Commission boss and Rockefeller

stooge Zbigniew Brzezinski, you would think that Affirmative Action had won the day for another minority.

The front man, Brzezinski himself, is Polish, but his key staff members, to put no finer point on it, are not. His Deputy is David L. Aaron. The Council is divided into various departments: Press & Congressional Liaison (Jerrold Schechter); Europe, USSR & East-West (William Hyland); Far East (Michel Oksenberg); Global Issues (Jessica Tuchman); Intelligence (Robert Rosenberg); Policy Analysis (Victor Utgoff); Special Projects (Roger Waldman); Technical Affairs (Benjamin Huberman).

With these sort of people in charge, it is no surprise to learn that the National Security Council is the most powerful Government agency, more so than any Cabinet department.

Brzezinski himself was dutifully depicted by the media as a hard-line anti-communist and 'hawk' when he was



David Aaron



Robert Rosenberg

appointed Carter's National Security Advisor. But this is what he wrote in his book *Between Two Ages*:-

"Marxism represents a further vital and creative stage in the maturing of man's universal vision" (p.72).

"Marxism, disseminated on the popular level in the form of communism, represented a major advance in man's ability to conceptualise his relationship to the world" (p.83).

This pro-Marxist and employee of

arch-capitalist David Rockefeller believes in the necessity of "the goal of world government" (p.308). This is to be brought about "through a variety of indirect ties and already developing limitations on national sovereignty", followed by "the extension of these links to more advanced communist countries" (p.296).

Sounds jolly. The National Security Council members (as opposed to its behind-the-scenes staff members mentioned above) are the President, Vice-President, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defence (Carter, Mondale, Vance and Brown). Curiously enough, all these men are members of the One-World Trilateral Commission of Messrs. Brzezinski and Rockefeller.

• MUTUAL TRADING?

The determination of International Finance to develop and control the economies of the Soviet bloc has now resulted in those countries owing a colossal debt of 50 billion dollars, 20 billion of it to Western bankers.

To save the Communists the trouble of solving this by cutting down on badly needed technological imports from the West, which are twelve times as much as their exports, Western bankers are kindly obliging with the very same barter arrangement which they hated when practised by Germany in the 1930's. This arrangement will take the form of licensing Communist countries to use Western technology, with royalty payments to the West in finished goods; and supplying the Soviet bloc with completed plant, again with payment in finished goods.

What this means is that, in return for bolstering Communism, the West is repayed in rubbishy Soviet products. Several recent bankruptcies amongst West German machine tool makers have been linked to this barter arrangement, according to *Engineering Today* magazine.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Naturally this progressive abandonment by Labour of its fundamental political ethics has led to demoralisation. Having no rational ideology, bereft of a sense of purpose, terrified of the electors, Labour in Parliament is ceasing to be a party, honourably organised to secure clearly defined public objects, and has become a mere faction, with office as its sole aim. Cynicism and corruption have taken over. The Government has bought the Liberals' votes, and is now bargaining with the Ulster Unionists. In the Tammany world it inhabits, everything can be bought and sold. The ripples of cynicism spread outwards from Downing Street to embrace the Departments and Parliament. Ordinary people see nationalised industries simply as legal conspiracies against the public. To ministers they are never-ending sources of patronage, part of an immense system of jobs-for-the-boys, operated with all the ruthlessness of a Walpole. There may be 1,600,000 unemployed in the sticks, but in ministerial quarters there are plenty of plushy berths to be filled. Quangos, life peerages, honours and baubles of all kinds flow in steady profusion to Labour benefactors, businessmen with good connections on the Left, pliant academics, well-disposed newspaper executives, friends of friends of friends, relatives, hangers-on, fixers, little men who find it inconvenient to be photographed, all the bit-players and spear-carriers of that grubby and interminable farce, *Labour in Office*.

PAUL JOHNSON, "Farewell to the Labour Party",
New Statesman, September 9, 1977

Former Labour Journalist admits it . . .

GOVERNMENT BACKS MOB VIOLENCE BY RED THUGS

For many years, and long before the violence of Lewisham and Ladywood, we have expressed the belief that governments of both parties, especially of the Marxist-dominated Labour party, have either turned a blind eye to Red mob violence against the National Front or have actually supported and encouraged it. We have argued that the Labour party particularly has had a vested interest in supporting the attempts by their extreme Left wing allies to "smash" a party which poses an ever-growing electoral threat. That is why there has not been the political backing necessary to bring prosecutions for conspiracy under the existing Public Order legislation against the organisers of Red violence. It has become increasingly clear in recent months, since the spectacular NF performance in the May G.L.C. elections, that mob violence has been increased dramatically in a desperate effort to crush the NF before that success is repeated nationwide at the next General Election. It is also clear that this campaign is being waged with the tacit approval of the Labour Government.

Now, Paul Johnson, one of the many members of the Labour party to leave it in disgust over its accelerating slide into a Marxist party, has openly admitted that red violence against the National Front does have the support of top people in the Labour party, even in the Government itself. This is what Paul Johnson wrote in his resignation article "Farewell to the Labour party" published in the *New Statesman*:

"Alas, Labour has never been able or willing to throw out Marxism bodily; it has always held there must be **something** in it. Such feeble resistance as it once offered has been overwhelmed, and the crudest kind of Marxists now roam through the party at all levels. Battered by Marxists from below and the trade union bosses from above, the slender structure of reason which Labour once possessed has collapsed in ruins. Or, to vary the metaphor, Labour's intellectual development has slowed to a halt like an exhausted glacier, leaving pools of melted ice and terminal moraines — slag-heaps of abusive clichés still feebly voiced amid the silent desolation: 'Elitist! Middle-Class Values!' and so forth. Needless to say, when reason flies violence takes over; and Labour's new masters, the Marxists and the union satraps, form a unique combination for promoting it. Marxism is a form of secular prophecy equipped with a methodology of violence if it fails; and British unionism has repeatedly demonstrated in recent years that it will use brute force if the simple strike weapon falters.

Where, then, does a Labour government, representing this captured movement, stand? Of course it does not stand anywhere

at all. It compromises. It meets violence half way. It tries to rationalise and legitimise force. It lets it be known that to invoke the law against the unions would be more trouble than it is worth. Some members of the cabinet are wealthy men who expect the police to protect their extensive properties in the salubrious areas where they choose to live. But the government attitude to law enforcement becomes much more ambivalent when the police are obliged to operate, in a political context, in slum areas like Lewisham and Ladywood. The growth of a fascist Left, led by increasingly professional street-fighters, fills ministers with fear and indecision. The Marxist-fascists find friends, admirers and supporters not only in Labour constituency parties, some of which they control, not only in the National Executive and the Parliamentary Party, but in the Government itself. Ministers cannot advocate the stringent measures necessary to subdue left-wing violence without making powerful enemies and risking their constituency nominations. So they are silent. Moreover, there is a belief in the Labour Party that where, as in the Grunwick dispute, management appears in a particularly objectionable and unreasonable light, violence on the picket line is thereby

justified. So it is an axiom of government policy that if trades unionists use violence ministers simply avert their gaze; or, indeed, give it moral support by ostentatiously joining the pickets, to curry favour with the extremists.

One of the clearest lessons of history is that compromise with violence is fatal. Once some degree of violence is accepted there is absolutely no point at which the line can be drawn and the slide to savagery arrested. The whole emphasis of British political theory, from Hobbes and Locke onwards, is that politics is a substitute for violence, a higher and more sophisticated answer to the problems of resolving conflicts of view. It is astonishing that the British Labour movement, whose original aim was to civilise industrial society, should repudiate this tradition, turn again to the dark past and harbour the thugs. Nor will the men of violence be content with the mere patronage of Labour. They are on the march. Violence feeds on its triumphs over the law. Labour's leaders may think that beastliness of a picket line is acceptable. But violence is an evil continuum which begins with the inflammatory verbal pursuit of class war, continues with Grunwick and the lawless use of union power, progresses to the knives, clubs and acid-bombs of Lewisham and Ladywood, and then — as we may well fear — rapidly accelerates into full-blooded terrorism, with firearms, explosives and an utter contempt for human life. This is where the Labour Party is heading."

W. DE FREMERY

The History Lesson

April 1889, the schoolroom calendar read.

The teacher was a blue eyed lass with a blonde and noble head.

And on her breast a flower she bore, the emblem England knows.

Its fragrant sweetness matched her own, a peerless English Rose.

The history class was in progress and the teacher's smile grew warm

As she spotted little Johnny's hand held high above the form.

"Please Miss," he piped with childish tone, "that world map on the wall,

It's different, Miss, the one Dad's got . . . it ain't like that at all."

"Different?" the teacher said, her voice was low and sweet,

And Johnny in his eagerness at once sprang to his feet.

"Well the one Dad's got is blue and grey, with lots of green and brown,

But that one there is mostly red" . . . then embarrassed he sat down.

The April sun shone on the Rose, her breast seemed to dilate.

"Johnny," she said with quiet pride, "YOUR MAP IS OUT OF DATE."

"Different?" said the teacher, a Maoist by the way,

A hippy type with steel rimmed specs and teeth a dirty grey.

An earring pierced his left ear lobe, it gave him such an air,

A sort of gypsy buccaneer with 'Afro' frizzed out hair.

"Yes sir," said little Johnny, an apple cheeked young boy,

With golden curls and deep blue eyes, a regular Fauntleroy.

The history class was in full spate, with the world map on the wall.

A comprehensive school, of course, Headmaster Ranjet Kaul.

"How different?" the teacher asked. He'd a nasty facial tic.

He'd been sniffing 'Coke' the previous night and he felt a trifle sick.

"Well sir, my Dad has this world map and most of it is red,

But that one on the wall it ain't . . ." and he scratched his curly head.

Convulsively the teacher belched, he was in a ghastly state.

"Well, man," he hoarsely wheezed at last, "YOUR MAP IS OUT OF DATE!"

Are the One-Worlders Split?

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DURING the last two years there have been persistent reports of a split in the ranks of Big Money. These have lacked firm factual backing in most cases, although there is — and I speak from long experience — a strong ring of truth in them. These reports fall into two categories, reports that the Wall Street element led by the Rockefellers have fallen out with the west coast of America's oil men and bankers, and reports that the American element, led by the Rockefellers, have fallen out with the European element, led by the Rothschilds. The latter category culminated in reports that the Rothschilds took control of the April 1977 Bilderberg Group Conference and that, in consequence, the defeated Rockefellers decided to concentrate on the Trilateral Commission.

Since none of us are 'flies on the wall' able to see at first hand what is happening, this problem is best approached from basic principle backed by information, some of which has featured exclusively in *On Target*.

Big Money is not monolithic to use a Marxist term. The Mafia is beset by constant power struggles, as are the Communists. Why should Big Money be different — or ever have been different? Since we can reasonably assume that there have always been struggles for power within the ranks of Big Money, it follows that the unprecedented wave of reports of a split must relate to something more fundamental than another power struggle. The reports of an East-West split in the U.S.A., far fewer than those of a Rothschild/Rockefeller split, sound less like reports of a split or something fundamental than reports of that movement of power which is likely to follow the increasing ascendancy of wealth which is rising in America's West Coast to over-shadow the traditional wealth of the East Coast. In the same way the rise of America in the late nineteenth century led to financial primacy passing from Europe's Rothschilds to America's Rockefellers. It is then to a Rothschild/Rockefeller split that we must look.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

What issues are so fundamental as to lead to a split? It seems to me that there are two, Israel and Africa. The commitment of the Rothschilds to Israel must be clear enough, but notwithstanding the present and past association of the Rockefeller element with Israel and U.S. Jewry, there is no commitment to Israel as such where this conflicts with One World or Big Money's objectives. *The Financial Times* (29th June, 1977) reported on an article which had

appeared in the April 1977 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, "Insider" magazine of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Rockefeller controlled body that works for a One World collectivist state, and has controlled the last eight Presidents. This was written by George Ball, top Wall Street lawyer and leading figure in CFR and Wall Street financial circles.

The article discussed pressures and counter-pressures by the U.S.A. on Israel to reach an accommodation with the Arabs, which culminated in a pro-Israel vote in the Senate. The report went on:—

"... Mr. George Ball ... said that it was vital that Mr. Carter should resist this kind of pressure. But although many in the foreign policy establishment (i.e. the controlling group of the CFR) would undoubtedly share this view ... the Israeli lobbies' counter-attack is on the foreign policy establishment itself ... Israel's friends are ready to lay much of the blame ... at the door of ... Brzezinski (leading light of the Rockefeller controlled Trilateral Commission) ... and point to articles like the one he wrote in *Foreign Policy* magazine in the winter of 1975 ..."

The article in question called for a territorial settlement with the Palestinians to precede recognition of Israel, and not vice-versa as proposed by Mr. Kissinger.

It would follow that on this issue alone there is ample scope for fundamental conflict between the Rothschild and Rockefeller interests. This is confirmed by a report in the *Spectator* that the Israelis were privately advising South Africa not to accept the Kissinger plan. The One World design cannot hope to succeed without the co-operation, even unwitting, of the Arab oil producers which in turn means that Israel's interests must, at least for a time, take a back seat. I would not have thought this acceptable to the Rothschild interests.

The second field for conflict is Africa. In the Congo, as A. K. Chesterton's book *The New Unhappy Lords* exposed, the Wall Street interests defeated the Rothschild backed European and South African mining groups for control of the Congo's mineral wealth. If the Carter proposed and Rockefeller disposed design for Southern Africa reaches fruition the likelihood is that the Rothschild backed mining interests in Southern Africa will at least end up in the hands of Marxist States manipulated from Wall Street if not under direct Soviet occupation.

Here again is fundamental scope for a split, and there is evidence to support this view. In a recent issue of *On Target* Vigilia quoted an article in the *Guardian* (August, 1976) reporting that Bilderberger financial circles (Rothschild controlled) were in

contact with General Kaulza di Arriaga, leader of the Portuguese Right and alleged organiser of plans for the re-conquest of Angola and Mozambique. Since the mineral companies of Angola were formerly within the Rothschild orbit, and Arriaga's plans are in total conflict with the Rockefeller design for Southern Africa, the report, if true, strongly evidences a split. What gives the report a ring of truth is that it was a chance remark in an article concentrating on other issues.

While this article cites fresh evidence of a split, it is to a certain extent speculative. Nevertheless, I hope that it will give readers some guidance as events develop, and as further indications appear of a split, with all its implications for the One Worlders' Grand Design.

W. DE FREMERY

Britain Forward

'Neath England's fields past Heroes sleep.
This island home was not won cheap
Stout Welsh and Norman, Scot and Dane,
Saxon with fiery Celtic strain
Time welded to one national block,
Vital and valiant, brave bred stock.
A thousand years commingled seed
Produced the fighting 'Bulldog Breed'
Gainst Spanish blade and smoking gun,
Our Empire's heritage was won.
And many a distant palmy shore
Once echoed to our canons' roar.
Its savage hordes in arms arrayed,
Our 'far flung battle line' dismayed.
'Neath tropic skies with flag unfurled
The British Empire spanned the world.
A mighty empire, won, secured,
That even yet should have endured,
Was sold piecemeal by traitors base,
And faceless men of alien race.
Great Shakespeare's England proud and free,
Leased out to foreign usury!

Our distant frontiers are no more,
The battle front is on our shore.
And traitors vile within our gate
Display their fratricidal hate.
Let cowards mock our country's fate
We'll sound the alarm however late.
Then blow the bugle, roll the drum,
Let England wake, the hour is come.
So that the Nation's soul endure,
Fight for the race and bloodline pure.
Fight for the land that gave you birth,
Yield not one inch of sacred earth.
Together then your courage show,
Shoulder to shoulder face the foe,
Hold high the flag that crushed past foes
Welsh Leek and Shamrock, Thistle, Rose.
Wear bravery's badge, and bear the brunt,
March forward with the National Front!

A. T. COOPER

A Matter of Life and Death

CRUELTY to animals is not politically important. That fact is painfully obvious. The Act governing animal welfare is over 100 years old and out-of-date because no Labour, Liberal or Conservative Government has ever made time to amend the legislation. Small wonder that an increasing number of people share a common disillusion for the red, blue and mock orange political parties that profess compassion yet practice something different!

Can anyone for instance seriously defend the cruelty inflicted on 'smoking beagles', shampoo-blinded rabbits or guinea pigs ravaged by skin cancer for the sake of a new lipstick?

Over five million animals a year in Great Britain are now subjected to experiment, most without anaesthetic, and the number is increasing in spite of excellent alternative research techniques. At the present rate it is predicted that the figure will double by the turn of the century.

The efforts of a few dedicated societies and some enlightened M.P.'s have achieved little. Science and the manufacturing lobby have always ensured that their interests remain unaffected. Any serious threat is stifled in its parliamentary progress; a host of economic, medical and social reasons can always be produced for doing nothing. The moral issue is seen as an academic nuisance and pain — well, the law does appear to provide certain safeguards.

Painful experiments are controlled by licence. There is also a Home Office Inspectorate. But pain is a word that science could do without. Severe pain, excessive pain, continuing pain — such emotive language! The fact that the animal cannot tell you when it is suffering, how much and how long, that it possibly knows no environment other than a laboratory cage and ends its life spread-eagled on an operating table, however trivial the experiment, is still considered necessary for man's well-being. It is also worth noting that the number of inspectors in relation to the number of licensed experiments and research laboratories using live animals is ridiculously small.

Prior to the tragedy it created, the safety of Thalidomide was assured by the boast that the drug had been tested on more animals than any previous preparation. One wonders how the scientists sleep at night. Do they count sheep or the creatures that died unlamented and for nothing?

On another front there is the terrible spectacle of livestock transported from this country to the Continent and driven for days without rest, food or water before an inhumane death in a sub-standard abattoir. The E.E.C. has taken no effective action (whoever thought that it would!) and even proof of shocking cruelty from the B.B.C. and R.S.P.C.A. was recently rejected on the grounds of 'insufficient evidence'.

Periodically, other cases are reported of animals being carried by sea in appalling conditions; the episode of the cattle aboard the freighter *El Tambo* off the Welsh coast for 12 days in bad weather while a legal squabble went on is a good example.

The simple solution of insisting on a carcass trade with slaughter in the country of origin has been repeatedly put forward, to no avail. The international companies and finance houses who now decide the fate of millions of animals govern the form and content of the markets and the heartless bureaucracy of Brussels is a further guarantee of inaction.

The pattern continues on all sides. Factory farming surely touches rock bottom in exploitation and cruelty. Calves reared for veal on an unnatural diet, muzzled and kept in semi-darkness from birth to death. Pigs held in battery cage units, frustrated prisoners condemned to a life of solitary confinement. Hens treated as egg laying machines, existing inert on sloping wire floors and fed on a percentage of their own droppings. These animals, and others, never know the joy of blue sky, green grass, sunshine and rain — their natural environ-

ment. The politicians point out that Codes of Welfare exist to prevent abuse and provide protection though it is well known that these Codes are totally inadequate and considered a joke.

If further proof of cruelty were needed, Great Britain's slaughter laws hardly vindicate the three party protests of caring, concern and compassion.

Not all animals are pre-stunned before slaughter. We still permit them to be bled to death whilst fully conscious; the barbaric method of ritual slaughter. It is done with Minsitry approval. Jews demand it, and naturally no one dares offend that powerful community. Middle Eastern and Arab countries also require it and we export large numbers of sheep in carcass form there. Money talks louder than mercy!

A new legal framework will not stop cruelty to animals — or baby bashing or wife beating. It is only the first step. People are motivated by disciplined government, sensible moral codes, standards and values with meaning and worth — and the example of wise law.

At present we have none of these things because Westminster does not represent our wishes. So the vivisection, callousness and butchery go on. This is the 'conveniently forgotten' subject, another significant facet of our ethical decay. We in the National Front must become identified in the public mind with a civilised attitude and a firm policy stand on this issue. It may not be something to be measured in pounds and pence, but it separates us from savages and is the mark of a fine race.



CRUELTY IS THE HALLMARK OF SAVAGES

Cruelty is a way of life in Africa, and the hallmark of savages. Here, a baby hippo is tortured to death for the fun of it. White men have been noted for more civilised behaviour, but do we live up to it?

RECENTLY there has been a noticeable attempt to play down or even deliberately distort the facts of the National Front's increasing success in elections. Nothing must be allowed to make the National Front appear a growing and popular force on the British political scene, for as Roy Hattersley remarked after the Laydwood by-election, "the National Front is dangerous because it can put its support in the ballot-box."

These efforts to distort the significance of NF election results have been the work chiefly but not solely of the Tory press, and especially of the influential *Economist*. Two flagrant examples from the latter journal will suffice. Their objective has been to demonstrate that National Front support has "dropped back", or is "waning", which is, of course, the reverse of the truth. Consequently, after the spectacular NF showing in the May Greater London Council elections, the *Economist* compared the six constituencies fought by the NF in the 1973 G.L.C. elections with the May 1977 results in the same constituencies, and concluded that the NF vote in May had dropped back. However, they deliberately omitted to mention that in 1973 there were no National Party candidates and only three Liberals, whereas in 1977 the NF had to contend with Liberals in all six seats and three NP candidates. In spite of this, in the May 1977 elections, the NF dropped a mere 64 votes in the six constituencies combined!

Even more flagrant was their 'analysis' of the Ladywood result. They concluded that, compared to the 8.2 per cent won at Stechford, the 5.7 per cent won at Ladywood showed that NF support had dropped. Naturally, the *Economist* made no reference whatever to the fact that almost half the constituents at Ladywood were coloured Immigrants, whereas only one eighth were Immigrants at Stechford. Thus, seen as percentage support among White voters, Stechford represented 9 per cent and Ladywood at least 12 per cent, possibly even more if the Immigrant vote was a high as is claimed.

Let us, therefore, take a careful look at recent NF election results to see the remarkable increase in support for the party. One of the clearest examples is a comparison of the 35 parliamentary seats in London fought by the NF in the October 1974 General Election, and the same 35 seats fought in the May 1977 G.L.C. elections.

1974 General Election (72.8% poll)	May 1977 G.L.C. Election (42% poll)
CON: 386,160	CON: 361,679
LAB: 591,118	LAB: 287,111
LIB: 179,792	NF: 53,846
NF: 47,081	LIB: 46,320

Note the startling changes. Despite the very much lower turn-out, the NF was the only party in these seats to actually increase its vote. The NF in May took third place with more individual votes in these 35 seats than the Liberals. In these 35 seats, the NF

SID CHANEY, NF National Elections Department

FACTS ABOUT THE N.F.'s PROGRESS AT THE POLLS

beat the Liberals in 21 of them. Clearly the National Front is now challenging the Liberal party for popular support, as is confirmed by recent Parliamentary by-elections, in which the NF has now beaten Liberal candidates three times.

Again, let us compare the votes obtained in the whole of the city of Leicester in the October 1974 General Election, and those won in the city in the Council elections this May. The city embraces three Parliamentary seats. (For May 1977 we take the highest vote in these two-vacancy seats for all parties.)

Leicester 1974 General Election	Leicester May 1977 Council Elections
LAB: 65,682	CON: 39,730
CON: 50,778	LAB: 32,665
LIB: 16,512	NF: 11,856
NF: 7,292	LIB: 3,754

Once more, the National Front has risen to overtake the Liberal party, beating them in every ward but one in the May City Council elections. Again, the National Front is the only party to actually increase its vote.

Moving to the West Midlands, we can make a similar comparison with Wolverhampton. Here, the Liberals fought only half the seats in May, yet a doubling of their vote to account for this still places them well below the NF. The city embraces three Parliamentary seats.

Wolverhampton 1974 General Election	Wolverhampton May 1977 Council Elections
LAB: 62,727	CON: 34,835
CON: 41,754	LAB: 19,403
LIB: 20,017	NF: 6,884
NF: 5,204	LIB: 2,605

Here, too, the National Front is the only party to increase its votes on a much lower turn-out.

We should also consider the NF's performance in the twelve Parliamentary by-elections fought since the October 1974 General Election — those at Woolwich West, Coventry, Carshalton, Rotherham, Thurrock, Walsall N., Newcastle C., Cambridge, Westminster, Ashfield, Stechford and Laydwood. Total votes won in the 12 seats were as follows:—

CON: 167,432 (44.1%)
LAB: 151,147 (39.8%)
LIB: 41,170 (10.8%)
NF: 18,886 (5.1%)

This is an extremely impressive performance.

These elections, of course, were not chosen by the NF, and only 4 of them could be said to be areas of NF potential. Not only has the National Front beaten the Liberals in a quarter of these seats, but 5 per cent in a General Election would mean over 1 million votes.

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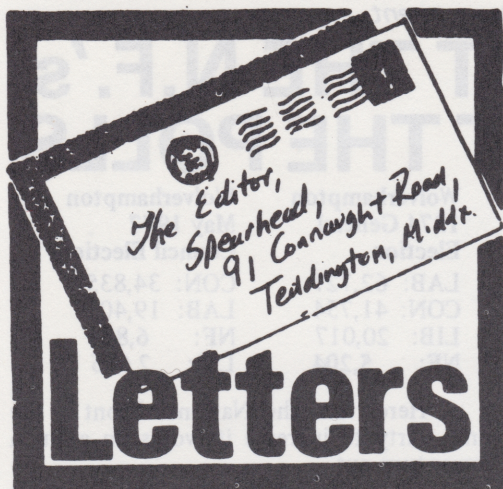
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SIR: Without necessarily agreeing with those who say the Church should keep out of politics, I cannot but suppose that some of their verbal inanities are a major contribution to the emptying of our churches. The *Daily Telegraph* (September 6th) attributes to the Bishop of London remarks about the National Front which almost defy belief.

God created mankind in separate and identifiable ethnic groups, each dwelling on some allotted area of the world, and whenever multi-racialism has been attempted it has resulted in intense human suffering. Even if the Bishop does not approve of the way in which Almighty God created the human race, could he not at least spare a thought for those of our native population who, possibly unlike himself, have undergone much unhappiness and indeed danger thanks to the multi-racial society?

R. CLARK,
Worthing, Sussex.

SIR: The election has been a resounding victory not only for the Rhodesian Front, but more particularly for Mr. Smith. It made no difference who the Rhodesian Front candidate was, he won a 10 to 1 majority. The reason for this is that the strategy world wide has been magnificent.

A short while ago the front page story was: "Dr. Owen says Smith must be removed." The natural result was a rallying of Rhodesians to their hero. Just before the final day, 31st August, the R.B.C. broadcast loud and clear that many overseas papers claim the assault is not against Rhodesia but is directly to destroy Ian Smith. This produced the required result and Rhodesians hurried to Polling Stations in defence of the Prime Minister. All this is not coincidence but a very carefully planned psychological strategy to give the Prime Minister the victory necessary for a clear mandate, not only for an internal settlement but for black majority rule. He can now start his campaign to bring in broad based blacks into his government and continue on the road from which he has never deviated, Black Majority Rule for Rhodesia.

Unlike Mr. Todd and Mr. Whitehead,

who both blundered in with all haste to give Rhodesia black majority rule and were therefore removed from office, Mr. Smith has quietly and patiently, in his unruffled manner, taken Rhodesia along the same road and now all but accomplished what he set out to do, and with the full backing of the electorate. We must concede he is brilliant. Nevertheless he could not have accomplished this without the press and television, who gave him an image of granite-like resistance against all assaults. In fact he has been their chosen man to bring about a peaceful transition to Black Majority rule. Of course he could not have done it 10 years ago or he would have suffered the same fate as his predecessors, but this gradual process of change has gone on unnoticed.

Rhodesia is now left alone in a hostile world all eager to see the end of the White man in this little country. Not only are our enemies outside the perimeters, but our leaders in commerce, in industry, in agriculture are all for capitulation.

W. G. COLLETT,
Marula, Rhodesia.

SIR: The article in this month's *Spearhead* on the creation of a National Front Youth Organisation together with the accompanying extract from the *Birmingham Post*, is one of

the most encouraging I have read for a long time.

Many of us of the older generation have thought that if the National Front did not come to power in the near future it would never come to power at all — because of the brain pollution being carried out on the young (I think brain pollution is a much better term than brainwashing — washing implies cleanliness!). All the propaganda, sometimes blatant, sometimes subtle, designed to make us believe that seeing black faces is something natural and normal, might have some effect on the young. After all, they have never experienced a Britain where to see a black face was a very rare thing and where patriotic emotion was not sniggered at, as we of the older generation have.

It is therefore most encouraging to see that many of the younger generation have not fallen for the multi-racial propaganda churned out by the B.B.C. and the Press, can appreciate that the decline we have seen in the position of this country in recent years has been largely due to these pernicious ideas, and are resolved that our national identity should be restored and the pride and prestige of Great Britain revived.

H. S. HALL,
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Beds & Bucks Observer*.

Sir, — In his acrimonious letter condemning the National Front for its intention of putting up a candidate for North Bucks at the next general election, Mr Favell (July 5) quotes a great many figures which he calls "facts" without revealing the sources of his information. If analysed, Mr Favell's "facts" turn out to be either spurious or positively damaging to his arguments in favour of continued immigration.

For instance, the assertion that less social benefits and housing subsidies are paid to blacks than to whites is hardly surprising since, contrary to Mr Favell's apparent wishes, there are still more whites than blacks living in this country.

To take another point, Mr Favell rightly complains that this country has a high rate of unemployment and a chronic housing shortage. But it does not seem to occur to him that these evils are, *ipso facto*, good enough reasons for imposing a total ban on any further immigration.

Contrary to Mr Favell's accusations, we in the National Front do not deny the humanity of black people, nor do we hate them. We do not blame them for being here: rather do we condemn those politicians and others who, for reasons best known to themselves, foisted on us a "multi-racial" state we neither wanted

nor asked for.

It is significant that the most vociferous and ardent advocates of "multi-racialism" are seldom to be found living in such places as Southall or the back streets of Bradford.

It is quite wrong of Mr Favell to suggest that the National Front is only concerned with racial matters. We have a coherent policy, the main aim of which is to replace the sickening shambles Great Britain has become during recent years with a country of which we can all be proud. Unfortunately, space does not permit me to discuss every facet of National Front policy. Suffice to say that our policies are designed to put the interests of Britain and the British people before all other considerations.

Since we are daily being inundated with inquiries and applications from people wishing to join us, we have good reason to believe that in spite of the smear campaign currently being waged against us, our policies are far more popular than our opponents would like to think.

Those who join us, both young and old, are motivated by that much-derided virtue — patriotism. So long as there are such people who are prepared to stand up and be counted, a resurgence of our country's fortunes is assured.

R RICKCORD
(Press Officer, North Bucks National Front)
Tiffany Close,
Bletchley.

Trouble shooting

On Saturday, October 8th, Martin Webster himself walked the route of the planned NF march through Hyde which was banned under the Public Order Act. This was the speech he made to the local people of Hyde.

TODAY would have seen a procession through the streets of Hyde to Hyde Town Hall of a column of National Front members, led by a forest of Union Jack flags. The procession would have comprised orderly and law-abiding Britons like yourselves. Apart from possibly causing some temporary disruption to the flow of motor traffic, the demonstration would have been entirely peaceful and orderly, and entirely responsive to the directions of its Police escort.

Numerous Police chiefs in many parts of the country have, on many occasions — including under oath at Judicial inquiries such as that conducted by Lord Justice Scarman in 1974 — testified that National Front processions are “orderly and law-abiding” and “obedient to route-change instructions issued by the Police”.

Yet the National Front march set for today in your town was banned by the Chief of the Greater Manchester Police acting in liaison with the Hyde District Council.

Why did that happen?

Obviously not because either the Police or Hyde Councillors feared that the National Front marchers would behave improperly. The ban was applied because political opponents of the National Front, namely: Marxist elements within the Labour Party and the T.U.C., the Socialist Workers Party, the International Marxist Group, and Communists of every other hue and stripe, threatened to flood the town with their members **not** in order to hold their own separate and peaceful counter-procession (which they were entitled to do in a free society), but in order to **attack** with physical violence the National Front marchers as they made their way to the Town Hall, and then to block the entrance to the Town Hall in order to try and prevent the NF members from entering the Town Hall and holding a meeting.

Statements made by the spokesmen of these various Marxist and Left Wing factions made it clear that they would be quick to resort to mob violence against the NF members and against the Police if the Police attempted to uphold the right of the NF members to go about their lawful occasions.

It was this threat by the extreme Left

Wing hooligan element that caused the Chief of Police to seek the co-operation of the Hyde Council in banning our march and meeting.

Dreadful decision

This was a dreadful decision for the Authorities to make because it set a precedent whereby those who are involved in politics (of no matter what type) do not have to defeat their political opponents by means of better policies, better arguments, more impressive demonstrations of support, better political organisation, or even higher votes in elections. They simply have to mobilise enough thugs, street-fighters, violent fanatics and hooligans and threaten to carry out such a degree of violence against their political opponents, against the Police, against the public and against property, to have the lawful activities of their opponents banned.

Thus the decision to ban our march and rally in Hyde was not a “victory for Law and Order”, much less a victory for “moderation”. It was a victory for criminality, for gangsterism, for terrorism, and for intimidation. It was a defeat for the democratic traditions of our great nation. It was a defeat for law and order. It was a defeat for the role of the Police as guardians of the rights of all citizens without “fear or favour”.

The ban may possibly have set in motion a slow drift to the kind of awful political anarchy which we have seen for so long in Northern Ireland where political life is dominated by vicious para-military formations.

This developing breakdown of normal political activity can only lead to the kind of fluid and chaotic situation which those who want to take over this country by violent revolution rather than through the ballot box seek.

Everybody's freedom threatened

This being so, the ban which was imposed on our NF activity has not merely threatened the freedoms and rights of National Front members, but inevitably threatens the rights of all of you who may support other political parties which may well be opposed to the policies of the NF, but which are also opposed to the policies of the Marxist and Communist Left.

The Socialist Workers Party, the International Marxist Group, and the Marxist factions within the Labour Party and the T.U.C. were not set up merely to “smash the National Front”. They do not exist merely

or solely to attack our party. They exist in order to establish the Red dictatorship of the type to be seen everywhere in the world where they get the upper hand by means of either subversion or violence, or a mixture of the two techniques. The National Front may seem to be the first victims of the Red Mob, but by their stated ambitions, we cannot be their last victims.

If the Red Mob finds that its tactics of criminal violence and intimidation against the National Front are successful; if they find that the authorities will bend to violence or threats of violence against us and our lawful activities, then it cannot be long before the same tactics are applied against other political opponents.

Therefore, we feel that Law and Order and the democratic process cannot be served by banning the activities of the victims of the violence-mongers. Law and Order and democracy can only be protected if those who, in the words of the Public Order Act “organise and/or train and/or equip themselves to use or promote physical violence in order to achieve political objectives” are prosecuted.

The reason why this section of the Public Order Act is not being applied is because there is a Labour Government in power with a Labour Attorney General. The Labour Party has become so frightened of the way in which National Front candidates in Parliamentary and local elections have been winning the votes of people who formerly might have voted Labour, that the Labour Party is turning a blind eye — or is even encouraging in a covert manner — the mob violence of extreme Leftists, in the hope that the National Front might be destroyed before the next General Election.

Even if the NF does not win one seat in that election, the Labour leaders know that the votes our candidates will attract could result in their defeat.

I have therefore engaged in this one-man demonstration in order to try and bring home this fact, and also in order to show that the National Front will refuse to be intimidated or bullied by the Red Mob. We will not stop campaigning to advance our policies which we sincerely believe to be right for Britain and her people.

We do not seek violent confrontations with any section of the community. We have no need to do so, even if we thought that such tactics were right, because of the encouraging response we are slowly but surely obtaining from the public — you, our fellow Britons — in terms of recruitment to our party and in terms of the votes you give us in all manner of elections.

JOKE OF THE MONTH...

Socialist Worker

KEEP NAZIS
OUT OF
STOCKPORT!



RED RABBLE HOODWINKED... MANCHESTER MARCH AND RALLY HUGE SUCCESS

Around 1,500 National Front members marched through Manchester to an open-air rally in the Levenshulme area of the city last month, while confused mobs of Socialist Workers Party hooligans intent on violence were stranded in Stockport.

The march was the culmination of weeks of careful planning designed to demonstrate a simple but important political point to the press, the police and the public — that National Front activities, of themselves, do not generate public disorder. Violence only occurs when it is organised against NF activities by the thugs of the extreme left. This point was made last month with complete success. A major NF march passed off peacefully because the location was kept secret from the hooligans of the Left, who were hoodwinked into assembling for a quite fruitless “counter-demonstration” five miles away in Stockport.

Following the ban on the planned march and rally in Hyde Town Hall imposed by the Chief Constable of Manchester under the threat of left-wing violence, the National Front decided on the vital necessity of going ahead with an activity in Greater Manchester, outside the area of Tameside covered by the ban. The NF could not be seen to be lying down under the kind of threats, aimed in the final analysis at destroying our ability to organise politically, which had so obviously intimidated the authorities.

Immediately after the announcement of the ban, NF Activities Organiser Martin Webster announced his intention of walking alone along the route of the planned march, carrying a Union Jack and placard reading “Defend British Free Speech from Red Terrorism.” Not only did this courageous demonstration win massive publicity impact for the National Front, highlighting in the public mind the threat to lawful political activity from Red gangsterism, but it demonstrated to those weak elements in authority that the appeasement of Communist lawlessness by banning legitimate political activity

will not be the easy way out. The National Front, at any rate, will never give up its political rights, come what may.

The point was emphasised even more forcibly by the immediate planning of an alternative march in Manchester, to take place simultaneously with Martin Webster's one-man protest in Hyde. It was not long before many people in positions of authority began to realise that giving in to the extreme Left and denying the NF's right to freedom of speech had not solved the problem. The National Front is not the party to quietly give up, like so many other patriotic movements, and life was soon seen to be getting more complicated, not less. This tactic was itself of vital importance, since the authorities must be made to confront and deal with the real problem, which is organised communist violence.

By carefully ensuring that the location of the march was kept secret, by close

liaison with the police, and by splitting the forces of Left and decoying them to Stockport, a major victory was won, a victory all the more important because the tactics enabled the public to observe the frantic Red mobs chasing around the city in search of a violent confrontation. Nothing could have illustrated more clearly who the troublemakers are from whence the violence originates.

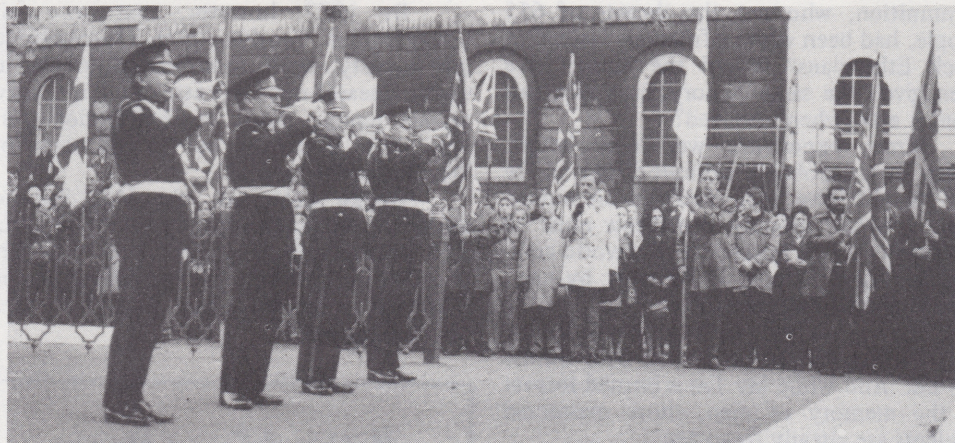
Special arrangements were made for taking the press to the location of the march, which resulted in extensive publicity, not least a *Nationwide* TV film of the events which clearly brought out the NF's own political objectives in holding the march. The enthusiastic rally which followed was chaired by S. Lancashire Regional Organiser Mike Cowley, and addressed by Derek Warburton, prospective NF Parliamentary candidate for Stockport, Andrew Fountaine and John Tyndall.



Martin Webster walks the banned route to Hyde Town Hall

ANNUAL NATIONAL FRONT REMEMBRANCE DAY PARADE

Sunday, 13th November



ASSEMBLE 2.00 p.m. AT GROSVENOR GARDENS,
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Bring all your friends to this great and moving non-political occasion, in which tributes are paid to those who gave their lives in both world wars, including those of Rhodesia and South Africa.

N.F. MAN LEADS PRO-WHITE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Former National Front activist, Brendan Wilmer, who emigrated to South Africa, is now leading the struggle among South Africans for the maintenance of White civilisation in Rhodesia.

Brendan, who was the founder of the now flourishing Leicester Branch of the NF, is the national director of the Save Rhodesia Campaign in South Africa.

Recently Brendan led a group of activists in a spectacular demonstration against the Labour party's support for the murderous terrorists of the so-called Patriotic Front. They burst into the Consulate General Offices in Cape Town, unfurling banners accusing Mr. Callaghan

and Dr. David Owen of complicity in the murder of six-month old baby Natasha Glenny by Black terrorists.

The banners proclaimed: "Owen and Callaghan accomplices to baby murder" and "British money helped to buy the bayonets which killed Natasha". Brendan Wilmer tossed 30 coins on the floor and told officials: "On behalf of South Africa I throw 30 pieces of silver."

Good luck to Brendan Wilmer and the Save Rhodesia Campaign. We are delighted that a former NF Organiser has taken the fight to the front line with real NF-style activism.

Elections to the Directorate

The below-named officers of the party were elected to the nine vacant places on the NF National Directorate in the elections for 1977/78. The votes for each candidate, in descending order of votes, were as follows:—

1st Mr. John Tyndall 2,023 votes
2nd Mr. Martin Webster 1,968 votes
3rd Mr. Andrew Fountaine . . . 1,836 votes
4th Mr. Paul Kavanagh 1,423 votes
5th Mr. David Bruce 1,393 votes
6th Mrs. Beryl Mitchell 1,384 votes
7th Mr. Malcolm Skeggs 1,330 votes

8th Mr. Richard Edmonds . . . 1,184 votes
9th Mr. Herbert Andrew 1,148 votes

The above officers join Andrew Brons, Richard Verrall, Michael Stubbs, George Wright, Jeremy Wotherspoon, Blaise Wyndham, Peter Williams, Gerry Oldland, Malcolm Smith, David Smith and Denis Horton on the NF National Directorate.

(Unsuccessful candidates in the above elections, in alphabetical order, were: Alan Gresham, Kenneth McKilliam, Charles Parker and Don South).

OBITUARY



ALAN KEMP

It is with deep regret and sadness that we have to announce the death of Alan Kemp, aged 17. Alan died on Sunday 4th September after being admitted to hospital two days previously.

Alan joined the Norwich Branch of the National Front in 1975, and despite his age became one of the most prominent and respected activists in the region, rarely missing a march or leafletting session.

Not content with this, Alan spent all his spare time promoting the National Front, and devoted all his holiday to helping in the election campaigns of local NF candidates.

Only two months before his death, Alan did a sponsored cycle ride to Kings Lynn and back, and raised £95.50 for Norwich Branch funds.

All those who knew Alan will testify that he was one of the most polite, cheerful and happy people around.

In the years and struggles ahead Alan will be sadly missed, but never forgotten.

Our deepest sympathy goes to his family.

APOLOGY

In our August issue we reprinted part of an article from the *Birmingham Post* on young members of the National Front. This article was reproduced without permission of either the *Birmingham Post* or its staff writer, Mr. John Simpson, and we therefore extend our apologies.

Show the Flag

FLAGS, ROSETTES,
POLES ETC.

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W. BROWN, 20 SUTTON WAY,
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'World Opinion' is no longer a lady

Reprinted with acknowledgements to the CHARLESTON EVENING POST, Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.

WASHINGTON — Working my way through the dense foliage of the Sunday New York Times a few days back, my attention was riveted to a seemingly insignificant item, half-buried on page 36. A single-column, six-paragraph piece that ran thus:

Stockholm, June 23 (Reuters) — A Swedish aid official who recently returned from Addis Ababa said Ethiopia's military rulers were so short of ammunition earlier this year that they used dynamite for executions.

For the same reason, another common method of execution is cutting throats, said Stefan de Vylder, who had served as an economist at the Addis Ababa office of the Swedish International Development Authority.

"In mid-March some 120 students were collected in a field outside Addis Ababa and dynamited," Mr. de Vylder said.

"Most of the 655 youths officially admitted to having been executed in May were found with their throats cut. This is now a common method of execution."

WHAT PRICE SOWETO?

The story's closing paragraphs said simply that Swedish aid was being diverted to military purposes, and that Mr. de Vylder had confirmed all the above in a telephone talk with the correspondent.

The thought occurred: Where would *The New York Times'* editor have placed that story had those 120 students been dynamited to death outside Soweto Township?

Suppose those soldiers, short of

ammunition, who cut the throats of 655 people, had been white Afrikaners instead of black Ethiopians? Would the report have been given the same cursory, ho-hum treatment it everywhere received?

From experience we know better. South Africa probably without dissent in the UN, would have been declared an outlaw regime, whose military overthrow must be the first order of business of the world community. Andy Young would have, by now, been straightjacket material.

Yet, here we have a pre-meditated atrocity, committed on a scale that dwarfs My Lai. And while My Lai is burned forever in the memory of man, those massacred students are already forgotten.

COMMON PHENOMENON

How to explain this common phenomenon? The late General Franco orders a go-ahead on the execution of five convicted murderers, and all Europe is ablaze with the cry of "Franco, Assassin!" Yet, the monthly reports of fleeing refugees shot in the back by soldiers of the Soviet bloc do not merit the space of yesterday's box scores.

Last Thursday, the department of state, by denying loans to Chilean farmers, tried to force feed the Pinochet government to Mr. Carter's diet of "human rights." The same day, however, Andy Young led the Security Council in an unanimous vote for material assistance to Mozambique, an anti-American, racist, repressive Marxist regime whose terrorists have performed magnificently against unarmed missionaries — but who have experienced some difficulty whenever they crossed paths with the Rhodesian special forces.

How to understand all this?

CORRUPTNESS OF WORLD OPINION

A partial explanation lies in the altered character, more exactly, the corruption, of what we call "world opinion." A quarter century back, world opinion ruled in favour of military force to halt aggression in Korea, and responded with outrage to the Soviet rape of Hungary.

By 1977, however, that once fair young maiden, "world opinion," had matured into a nasty, racist, anti-Western hooker, in whose diseased mind any atrocity perpetrated against human rights can be condoned as long as it is carried out in the name of "revolutionary justice."

Unlike yesterday, the U.S. has no business courting this trollop, world opinion. And since she regularly works out of the UN complex on East 42nd Street, Mayor Beame ought to order the place padlocked as a "public nuisance."

National Front News

Editor: Martin Webster

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